Transcript Supplement

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1923

Nominations by Certificate.

In accordance with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1912, the following persons have fully complied with the law by filing certificates for nomination with the Supervisors of Elections, and there being no opposition before us to these candidates, and no contesting candidates for the offices for which they desire to be nominated, it will not be necessary to vote for them in the Primary Election, and a certificate of nominatoin will be issued to them according to law, certified as the candidates of the Democratic Party :

FOR GOVERNOR

ALBERT C. RITCHIE,
OF ANNAPOLIS.

FOR COMPTROLLER

WILLIAM S. GORDY, JR.,
OF WICOMICO COUNTY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

THOMAS H. ROBINSON,
OF HARFORD COUNTY.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS

JAMES A. YOUNG,
OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY

S. SCOTT BECK.

FOR JUDGES OF ORPHAN'S COURT

EDWARD A. SCOTT.
J. HENRY THOMPSON.
WM. K. HUDSON.

BY ORDER

C. FRANK CROW, President;
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOMAS W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County, Md.

C. J. Reiche, Clerk.

Nominations by Certificate.

In accordance with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1912, the following persons have fully complied with the law by filing certificates for nomination with the Supervisors of Elections, and there being no opposition before us to these candidates, and no contesting candidates for the offices for which they desire to be nominated, it will not be necessary to vote for them in the Primary Election, and a certificate of nomination will be issued to them according to law, certified as the candidates of the Republican Party :

FOR GOVERNOR

ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG,
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

WM. CALDWELL COLEMAN,
OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

ROBERT R. HILL,
A. PARKS RASIN,
CHARLES H. HUTCHINS.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION

JOHN N. BENNETT,
JOSEPH R. LAMBERT,
JOHN W. BROADWAY.

FORBIDDING THE SALE OF OR GIVING AWAY LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY.

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1895, is published:

AN ACT

Prohibiting the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors in the counties or the State on the day of Election.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquor is sold, or any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereinafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where such offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars for each and every offence; one half the fine is paid the informer and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, as amended by the Acts of 1900 and 1901, says:

"Whoever, during the hours of registration or revision of registration, or during the hours of election or canvas of votes, or of making returns thereof in any precinct, shall bring, take, order or send into, shall or attempt to bring or take or send into, any place of registration or election any distilled or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, or shall at any time or place drink or partake of such liquor, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100

J. THOS. HADAWAY, Sheriff.

CONCEALED WEAPONS ON ELECTION DAY

The following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1874 and approved April 6, 1874, is published for the information of the public:

AN ACT

To prevent carrying of guns, pistols, dirks, dirk-knives, razors, billies, or bludgeons by any person in Kent. Queen Anne's or Montgomery counties on the day of election in said counties:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person in Kent, Queen Anne's and Montgomery counties to carry on the day of election, secretly or otherwise, and gun, pistol dirk, dirk-knife, razor, billy, or bludgeon, and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, in either of said counties, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, and on refusal to pay said fine shall be committed by said Justice of the Peace to the jail of the county until the same is paid.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That any fines collected under this Act shall be paid by the officers collecting the same to the School Commissioners of the county where offense shall have been committed for school purposes.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the constable of either of said counties or the sheriff thereof, who shall refuse to arrest any person violating any provision of this Act, upon information of said offense, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the county shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars and forthwith discharged from

J. THOS. HADAWAY, Sheriff.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS

The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections of 86 Code of Public Laws of Maryland:

Section 45. No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take place in this State.

Sec.48. Any person offending against the last preceding section shall be liable to indictment by the Circuit Court if the offense be committed in any county, or in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for School Fund.

Sec. 48. Any deposit of money in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon elections in this State or elsewhere shall be forfeited and paid over to the County Commissioners of the county where deposited for the use of the county, and if deposited in the city of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

J. THOS. HADAWAY, Sheriff.

Notice to Shippers

The County Commissioners for Kent County, by virtue of an Act of The General Assembly of Maryland, Chapter 487, passed at its session of 1880, hereby give notice that a uniform charge of one-quarter of a cent per basket will be made for each basket of tomatoes shipped from or over the County Wharves, season of 1923.

Thre will be no charge upon shipments of wheat, corn or other grains this season.

The County Wharves have been put in usable condition at considerable expense and the Commissioners feel that a small part of the cost should be borne by the traffic.

Kent County.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.50 per annum.

PULLED COMRADE TO SAFETY

Amazing Act of Airedale Who Rescued His Playmate From Wheels of Speeding Train.

The Airedale who saved the life of his mate, a large setter, by snatching him off the railway tracks near Cincinnati only an instant before a B. & O. train whizzed over the spot, performed a very remarkable and heroic act. There can be no question about this, says Our Dumb Animals. There were at least two reliable witnesses of the rescue who reported the facts, which were substantially as follows:

Both dogs belonged to one owner. They had been inseparable companions. The setter was subject to fits, and when the locomotive gave its warning whistle he was suddenly stricken and dropped between the rails paralyzed. The Airedale was a smaller dog, but quick and wiry. All of his breed are fast workers. The Airedale grasped the situation instinctively, if you must have it so, but with every indication of rapid reasoning. His mental processes prompted him to act instantly and desperately. He achieved his purpose and dragged him over the rail, not a second too soon, and then down the declivity to a safe place; there to revive him from coma by licking him with his tongue. The account of this rescue at once stirred up the old controversy of instinct versus reason in the dog among psychologists and dog fanciers. It is our opinion that one need not be either of these to discern and determine intelligence and reason in the animal that has associated himself closest with man.

SOME WISDOM IN LAZINESS

Reserving a Little Time for Thought Is by No Means the Worst of Human Attributes.

Writing for a current magazine of "The Wisdom of Laziness," Fred C. Kelly says:

"Frank B. Gilbreth, the great industrial engineer and student of human motions, frequently makes moving pictures of expert workmen in various trades to determine how few different movements are needed in performing a piece of work.

"He finds that the best worker—that is, the one from whom others can learn the most, is invariably a lazy man, willing to work only just hard enough to hold his job. He is too lazy to waste a single motion that he can avoid.

"The more energetic man is far less efficient because he doesn't mind squandering his energy in unnecessary movements. At the end of the day he is fatigued out of all proportion to the work done.

"We often hear a man who makes a great commotion about his job spoken of approvingly as a hustler. But the average hustler never outgrows taking orders from some quiet fellow seated at a desk in the main office."

A radical reversion from the old gospel of the man who was "chain lightning" on his job. But now that Mr. Kelly reminds us, we did hear once on a time that chain lightning never strikes anything.

Prime Sport in Swordfishing.

The barkentine Monitor recently arrived at Seattle from a cruise in the South seas, bringing the report that a swordfish, evidently mistaking the boat for a whale, attacked from underneath. It came up with such momentum that its sword was driven through a six-inch plank in the hull. When investigation was made to discover the cause of a leak, the fish's sword was found, minus the teeth, in the thick plank.

What is regarded as a prime summer sport is swordfishing along the northern sea coast of the United States. The swordfish is harpooned, the harpooner standing behind an iron protection as high as his waist. The swordfish preys on schools of spawning fishes. While frequently seen in the Pacific waters, it is a native of the North Atlantic, the Mediterranean sea and the vicinity of the Antilles. It becomes as large as a shark, and has a mackerel-shaped body.

The Dadaist.

Miss Catherine Wendell of New York, who is to marry Lord Porchester, heir to the earl of Carnarvon, is as witty as she is beautiful. At a studio tea she said one day:

"The new movements in painting—cubism and dadaism and so on—make it difficult for us amateurs to criticize discreetly.

"A very modern painter was about to show me a new painting. As he took the cloth from off the easel I clasped my hands and said:

"'Oh, how lovely!'

"'Wait a minute,' said he. 'It's upside down.'

"Then he turned the painting round and I said:

"'Oh, now it's lovelier still!'"

Saving Wild Life.

Lovers of woodland life will be heartened to learn that efforts for the conservation of the bison, or buffalo, as we more commonly say in America, have succeeded to the extent that there are 3,000 more of the animals now than two decades ago. The fact is of chief significance as showing a way of preventing the extinction of valuable or interesting species of wild life. If the states, with the co-operation of their citizens, will do half as much for the preservation of birds and game as the national government has done for the bison during these last 20 years, a stupid and shameful chapter of our history will be rewritten in happier terms.—Atlanta Journal.

GEO. W. FRENCH, Agent

For all kinds of insurance. Prompt personal attention.
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Chestertown, Md.

TALKS to MOTHERS about THEIR BABIES



By DR. J. H. MASON KNOX, JR.,
Chief, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health.

HABITS AND TRAINING.

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IT is said that grown-up people are creatures of habit. It is, therefore, important that this dominant influence in our lives should be beneficial and not hurtful. From earliest infancy the baby should be taught habits of living which will continue to promote its health and diminish the annoying details of its care and make it a more agreeable member of society. Regularity is one of the outstanding factors in the life of the baby.

Sleep.

UP to 6 months of age a newly-born infant sleeps most of the time. The amount of sleep required gradually diminishes, and at about 6 months the healthy child sleeps 12 hours at night and two hours morning and afternoon. After the first year a long sleep at night and a single nap in midday is sufficient. It must be remembered that the rest is valuable, even if the child does not sleep all the time.

In order to induce sleep the child should be in a quiet place in a bed by himself, should be warm and dry and in a well-ventilated room or on the porch in suitable weather. No sedatives or medicines are required for the healthy baby.

Babies will not sleep if they are placed in an uncomfortable position, if the clothing is tight or wrinkled, or a pin be sticking. Occasionally they are over-tired, hungry, or more often overfed.

The covering of the sleeping baby should be carefully adjusted to the temperature. There should be just enough to keep the hands and feet warm, not enough to make him perspire. A hot water bottle carefully protected may be advisable in cold weather.

In summer most of the clothing can be removed, but there should always be additional protection at hand to meet a sudden change in temperature. He should be scrupulously protected from flies.

Exercise.

MANY people do not realize that the young baby needs exercise as much as older children do. A good plan is to remove the baby's clothes, except his band, place him on a large bed or a creeping pen with a padded floor, in a warm room for a half an hour each day, and allow him to roll and play. There is nothing to be gained in wheeling a young baby out doors except for the exercise it gives the attendant. Plenty of fresh air can be obtained on the porch or in a room with the windows open.

If a carriage is to be used later on in infancy it should be large enough to give the baby plenty of room.

The custom of playing with the baby is often harmful and develops "nervousness." The real trouble often with the nervous baby is that the family are nervous and irritate the baby. The condition is best cured by ceasing to exhibit the baby's accomplishments to admiring friends.

This does not preclude the occasional skillful quiet fondling of a baby by its mother or nurse. In this atmosphere the baby thrives. No one should kiss the baby on its mouth, nor should he be handled for anyone's amusement.

Playthings.

A VARIETY of toys is unnecessary. The baby is just as happy with one simple toy as with many complicated ones. Only those which can be cleaned should be selected.

A pacifier should never be used. It cannot be kept clean, it deforms the arch of the mouth, and interferes with the regularity of the teeth, probably promotes the development of adenoids, produces drooling, and its use is altogether ill advised.

Thumb or finger sucking is a habit easily acquired and difficult to break. This habit has many of the bad consequences that follow the use of the pacifier. The earlier the habit is broken, the easier it will be. Splints may be applied at the elbows so that the arm cannot be bent, or the arms may be pinned to the sides so that they cannot be raised. Attention and persistence from the beginning will always succeed in overcoming this bad habit.

Training Of The Bowels.

IT is remarkable how early in life a baby can be trained to have a movement regularly each day. He should be taken up early in the morning after his first feeding and placed upon a vessel. It may be necessary for the first few days to use a soap stick, but if this habit is conscientiously carried out often after a month of two a well baby may be trained not to soil his napkin, with the result of a great saving in laundry.

Training Of The Bladder.

THIS is a matter of habit which is acquired later in infancy. It is brought about by the frequent use of the vessel and the avoidance of heavy material for the napkins which make the baby's buttocks too warm, and by the change from napkins to drawers at as early a date as practicable. If the training of the bladder is not undertaken, bed wetting may persist for months and even years with great annoyance to all concerned.

Crying.

THE mother soon learns to distinguish the cry of pain from that of fretfulness or habit. Crying is a natural expression of a baby. Many babies cry to be taken up. One should be sure that he is not hungry or thirsty; that he is dry and comfortable; that he is not ill, and if no cause for crying can be found, it is better to leave him alone. Under these circumstances he will not do himself any harm by crying.

TALKS to MOTHERS about THEIR BABIES



By DR. J. H. MASON KNOX, JR.,
Chief, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING

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THERE is considerable difference among physicians in their use of raw or heated milk in infant feeding for the babies who cannot be breast fed. There have been many epidemics of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other infectious diseases traced to contaminated milk, and more recent investigations have shown that a large number of young children suffering from tuberculosis are infected through the milk supply.

These facts certainly give one valid reason to advise first procuring for the baby the cleanest milk possible and bringing it to a boil for a short time before using it for infant feeding. As far as we know, there is no nutritional detriment in the use of boiled milk as compared to fresh milk, except that perhaps there is a little more tendency to scurvy and rickets, but this is easily avoided by early use of fruit juices. Moreover, boiled milk is probably a little more digestible than raw milk for the boiling prevents the formation of large curds in the stomach.

Additions To Milk Diet.

ONE of the first articles to be given to the young baby in addition to the milk, water and sugar mixture is fruit juice, preferably orange or prune juice, the latter in case of constipation. One could commence almost any time in the baby's life, certainly at two or three months, with a half teaspoonful of orange juice with an equal amount of water between feedings. Fruit juice is a specific preventive of scurvy. The amount of orange juice can be increased slowly almost at will, until at six months or over two or three tablespoonsful of orange juice can be given once or twice a day.

Gruels.

CEREAL gruels prepared from farina, cream of wheat or oatmeal may be given in small quantities to the infant after six months of age once or twice a day with his milk feeding. The gruel should be about the consistency of honey when made from cream of wheat or farina, and it should be cooked two hours in a double boiler. Oatmeal should be cooked three to four hours and strained before using.

Additional Foodstuffs.

AFTER the baby's first year additional foodstuffs are necessary to its growth and development. These are starch foods, such as cereal, potato, bread and rice; fruit, green vegetables, butter, eggs, meat, fish and fowl. The diet for the child from 14 months to 2 years would be about as follows:

Breakfast.

Cereal; milk from the cup; egg, soft-boiled, poached or scrambled in butter; a slice of bacon broiled crisp; bread, stale white or graham bread dried in the oven.

Dinner.

Vegetable soup, meat begun at about 18 months, a teaspoonful and increased slowly to a tablespoonful three times a week, roast beef, steak, lamb chop or chicken chopped up fine; rice boiled two hours in a double boiler, potato or macaroni; green vegetables, such as spinach or peas, string beans, stewed celery, asparagus tips, squash, cauliflower. All thoroughly cooked and at first put through a colander. Dessert—Rice pudding of tapioca, blanc mange, custard, baked or stewed apples, prune pulp, junket.

Supper.

Cereal as at breakfast or milk toast made from stale bread; egg; in addition, if the child is hungry; stewed fruit.

Lunch.

Between the long interval of dinner and supper, or if the dinner is at 2 o'clock, between breakfast and dinner a cup of milk with stale bread or crackers can be given, or if there is constipation, prune pulp, baked or stewed apples and graham crackers.

This dietary needs very little addition in the following year or two.

Subscription to the Transcript $150

WONDER WHAT A TELEPHONE GIRL THINKS ABOUT?

A Regular Gungha Din for Self-Control, Says Woman Writer

If telephone operators had time and permission to "talk back" when we—and who among us is not guilty?—complain and use language that we would be ashamed of at other times, what would they say to us?

The question so aroused the curiosity of Miss Antoinette Donnelly that she wrote in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* recently that she doubted "if one of us would dare to use the tone or language we do in these irrational moments were we face to face with the individual." "What she (the operator) may think of us she must keep to herself and does," observed Miss Donnelly, "she's a better man than we are, Gungha Din, because she has self-control."

"It is not so much in defense of the telephone girl I write this," explained Miss Donnelly, "but to try to point out the folly of a telephone temper, because it uses up energy that, applied to legitimate things, would incur profit, instead of total loss. To prove further that by one's mental attitude in this daily habit of telephone using you may school yourself to a better self-control in other things as well. If we are a nation living upon our nerves, here is a national opportunity to train those nerves. Let the telephone girl herself be your object lesson."

"Whether you have your own private opinion about these girls and their service ability, you have to admit they have better self-control, because, being human beings, if they had not, office regulations alone would not prevent them from breaking out with a few plain facts about what they think of us. They work under a constant pressure that few of us who have not visited central offices believe. I venture to say that the high-strung nervous person who is usually the telephone 'crank' would not survive a full day of it."

All the co-operation a telephone operator requires of a subscriber in order to obtain the quickest and best service is that he or she have the right number, speak it carefully and distinctly, talk into the telephone with the lips about half an inch from the mouthpiece and to move the hook up and down slowly, not rapidly, when desirous of recalling the operator.

MANY ROADS USE TELEPHONE IN TRAIN DISPATCHING WORK

Train dispatching by telephone has increased so rapidly of late years that the telephone is now pushing the telegraph hard for first place as a means for the transmission of train orders on American railroads. During 1922 there was a decrease of 3,520 miles in the length of railroad line on which the telegraph was used for this purpose, and an increase of 5,067 miles in the railway mileage on which the telephone was so utilized. On January 1, 1923, the telegraph was employed for the transmission of train orders on 129,162 miles of railroad in the United States, and the telephone on 128,320 miles.

EARLY TELEPHONE CONCERTS LIKE RADIO PROGRAMS NOW

In the introduction of radio to the public the first great attraction was the broadcasting of concerts. It was the same when the telephone was being introduced to the public. An instance of this occurred in Michigan the first time a telephone instrument was brought into the state.

On March 6, 1877, a telegraph operator by the name of W. A. Jackson arrived in Detroit with a telephone set in his valise. He exhibited the instrument at the Detroit Club. Much interest was aroused. This increased and became widespread when the telephone was attached to a telegraph wire from Chicago and a musical program being rendered in the distant city was distinctly heard in Detroit. The same man, W. A. Jackson, was later the President of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company.

LONG DISTANCE CALLS IN U. S. ASTOUND SCOTS

"Long distance telephony is quite a common thing in America," says the Glasgow (Scotland) Herald in a recent article, and it adds: "Conversations between New York and San Francisco are daily occurrences."

Pointing out that the distance between New York and San Francisco is roughly that between London and Bagdad the *Herald* comments on the fact that telephoning over such long distances is not at present possible in Europe. "Ordinarily," it says, "Great Britain talks with France, Holland and Belgium. Occasionally some calls get through to Switzerland."

There are 15,000,000 poles now in use in the Bell Telephone System and additions and replacements call for 750,000 new poles each year.

MONEY TO LOAN

IN SUMS TO SUIT ON GOOD REAL ESTATE.

tf. JOHN D. URIE, Atty, Chestertown, Md.

Tolchester Company



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
(Weather Permitting)
SASSAFRAS RIVER LINE
(In Effect 2.45 p. m. Sept. 4, 1923)

Mondays and Wednesdays steamer will leave Fredericktown at 6.30 a. m., Betterton 7.45 a. m,, Worton Manor 8.45 a. m., Tolchester 9.45 a. m.

Tuesdays and Saturdays, steamer will leave Baltimore at 2.45 p. m. for all the above landings. (Does not stop at Tolchester on Saturdays.)

PORT DEPOSIT AND HAVRE DE GRACE LINE
(In Effect 2.45 p. m. September 5. 1923. Express Service.)

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, steamer will leave Port Deposit at 6.30 a. m., Havre de Grace at 7.00 a. m., Betterton 8.15 a. m., Tolchester (except Saturdays) 9.45 a. m.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, steamer will leave Baltimore at 2.45 p. m. for Tolchester, Betterton, Havre de Grace and Port Deposit.

TOLCHESTER SATURDAYS
(Effective Sept: 8, 1923.)

Leave Tolchester 9 a. m. and 4.45 P. m.

Leave Baltimore 7 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.

For further information apply to agents at different wharves, or
THE TOLCHESTER CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

Freight must be marked right and packed right or it will not be received.

H. E. PERKINS, Attorney.

ORDER NISI

In The Matter of the Trust Estate of MARY E. WATTS, Deceased.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County In Equity No. 2233.

Ordered, this 24th day of July, 1923, by the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity, that the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Clara H. Bryan and Herbert E. Perkins, Trustees, under and by virtue of power contained in Decree of Circuit Court for Kent County, Md., dated June 14, 1923, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of September, next;—Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 27th day of August next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $2800.00.

True Copy:
ROBERT R. AYES, Clerk.
Test: ROBERT R. AYRES, Clerk.

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IN BARRELS

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All Kinds ROOFING

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